YORK HERALD SATTIRDAY MAY 2 1808 TRIPLE SHEEP.

WIR ALTA VELA CONTROVERSY.

Letter from Judge B

The ventilation given to the Alta Vela case by the ons of Mr. Nelson, of the President's counet, has called for the following letter from Judge eremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, to the Presi-

SIDENT—I beg leave to call your attention the wrongs suffered by the owners of Alta to the means by which the reparation due

MR. PRESIDENT—I beg leave to call your attention again to the wrongs suffered by the owners of Alta clas, and to the means by which the reparation due to them has been de ayed and baffled.

For some time past you have been well posted on he merits of this case. You are quite aware that imerican citizens on the island of Alta fels, in pursuit of their lawful business and lader the protection of their national flag, were lawlessly captured, imprisoned, robbed and ruined. You never surgested a possible justifiation of this outrage, nor did you ever, to my knowledge, utter a word in excuse of the secretary, who as for years been hindering the justice which his luty bound him to promote.

If is necessary to stir up your pure mind by way if remembrance? for I am assured that Mr. leward is plying his arts with more assiduity ander his influence and the publisher of the Combercial Advertiser is known to be his alter 200. Chrough them he makes certain statements by which expects to operate indirectly on you.

He tries to make the impression without asserting the same are appended to the within opinion in favor of my clients. In truth I knew nothing of hat paper until after it went into your hands, heard tothing about it, had no communication with the signers, direct or indirect, verbally or in writing. I saw the paper first when you rourself showed it to me. I was not aware that the subject was before the Legislatures of Maryland, cennsylvania and New Jersey until after resolutions spon it had been unanimously passed by those bodies. Expressions similar to these could have been got without number, for no sensible and imparial man can doubt what the truth of the case a. But you will do me the justice to ekhowiedged that I used no outside induence to aknowledged that it well no outside induence to aknowledged that it used no outside induence to aknowledged that it does no outside induence to aknowledged that it used no outside induence to aknowledged that it does no outside induence to the contrary to be true. His seserti

nem. But ask the Secretary of State whether he contradict them:—

1. The little islet of Alta Vela lies out in the Cabean Sea and not within the territorial waters, but natirely beyond the lawin jurisdiction of any axion.

2. Until the Americans took possession it had been of the

2. Until the Americans took possession it had been holly unoccupied. Though navigators knew of its istence from the days of Columbus, it was regarded uscless and suffered to be dereilet, desert and audoned by all the world.

5. American explorers ciscovered a deposit of ano upon it and proceeded to take possession, as ey had a right to do by the public law of the world, d as they were encouraged to do by a special to of Congress. They established a business thereich was not only iawful, but laudable, and they d the express promise of protection from their recountry.

But there is no doubt whatever that this tacit admission of the American right was made because they were conscious that they had no reasonable ground of objection to it.

6. If St. Domingo had been possessed of any fair slaim to Alia Vela she would have made the known to the United States government without delay and procured a peaceable order for the removal of the occupants. But her suthorities, without any assertion of title or notice of claim either to our government or to the owners of the island, treacherously took advantage of their defenceless condition when there was no American vessel in the neighborhood, and when the owners and their principal agents were absent, to expel them by force. They tore down the American mag, destroyed the property on the island, captured the employes, transported them to expel them by force they tore down the American fag, destroyed the property on the island, captured the employes, transported them to St. Domingo and imprisoned them. Twenty-one days afterwards a vessel in the service of the owners came to get the men off. The Dominicans decoyed her into the port and forcibly detained her there for a month without permitting her master to have any communication with his own country or the Consuls in the neighborhood.

7. The original transaction was corrupt as well as

communication with his own country or the Consuls in the neighborhood.

7. The original transaction was corrupt as well as rapacious, Santa Anna, who was then at the head of affairs in St. Domingo, soid himself and his country to the Spaniards for \$500,000, took the money and ranaway. The perpetration of this outrage upon American citizens was part of the bargain. The general administrations which succeeded that of Santa Anna never touched the island for upwards of five years, and would not have touched it yet if they had not learned that our Secretary of State intended to volunteer his official influence for their defence.

8. No assertion of title in St. Domingo and no denial of the American right has been made to this day save and except by our own Secretary. When the Dominician authorities were formally and directly interrogated on this point by the special agent of the United States they made no distinct answer and set up-no pretence either of legal jurus-diction or of prior occupancy, and they have stood mate ever since, unless Mr. Seward is to be regarded as their agent.

9. The wrong of expelling our people from the island and the injury to their persons and property were easy and cheep. But the marauders had before them the harder task of turning aside the justice which our government owed to itself and its people. Mr. Seward enlisted on their side from motives which I do not pretend to understand, and they have found him a more serviceable tool than Banta Anna himself.

It will not do to make light of a business like this. It is not simply a demail of justice. The honor of a country is the security of her people abroad as well as at home. In all the history of our shame and our misfortunes there is no record of an insult at once so impudent, so unprovoked and so atroclous as this. The long series of aggressions committed upon us by the British previous to the wasten feet in an Austrian port. When worse in the aggregate; but not one of them taken separately has anything like the enormality of this. Sel good faith, under a fair claim of right, after full no-lice, and accompanied by no circumstances of cru-etty to persons or destruction of property, and the possession itself was of absolutely no value. Yet the British government prepared for a bloody war, and the rage of the nation scarcely surfered itself to be appeased by the disavowal of Spain and the formal restoration of the islands. If the British Minister for Foreign Affairs had opposed the right of his country and acted the part of a petitiogree for the other side he would have been treated as a criminal worthy of the gallows. Upon this general subject the forty-second letter of Junius and Dr. Johnson's reply to it will be found instructive reading.

second letter of Junius and Dr. Johnson's reply to it will be found instructive reading.

The law provided no mode of redress for the sufferers except through the Department of State. They were compelled to put their case in the hands of the Secretary, and his duty required him to prosecute it with fidelity. His relation to them was like that of an altorney to his client, a guardian to his ward, or any other cestuique trust. He was bound to do everything for them which he honestly could, and at all events and under all circumstances to do nothing against them. Here the case was pinin and the duty was easy. He had but to make the demand for restitution and it would have been instantly comagainst them. Here the case was plain and the duty was easy. He had but to make the demand for restitution and it would have been instantly compiled with. You must not forget that the Dominicans waited four years in the constant expectation that such a demand would be made without removing a bushel of the guano or letting anybody else do so. They would no doubt have disavowed the violence and attempted to throw the responsibility of it on the fugitive miscreant who had soid them. How far this consideration, together with their poyerty-and weakness, might entitle them to forbearance in the settlement of damages would have been a fair subject for reflection. But can you conceive of a reason for not demanding possession of the island when St. Domingo was not only able but perfectly willing to do justice by surrendering it? When these suffering parties pressed Mr. Seward to perform his official duty he gave them mysterious excuses, coupled with assurances that their cause should be in no wise prejudiced by the delay. They urged him again and again; they were met by the promises which had deluded them before, but still they had no reason to suspect that the Secretary would be engaged in any under-

ever, they got wind of a correspondence between him and a company of New York speculators which as well calculated to alarm them. A large and no doubt important part of this correspondence has not been permitted to see the light, but your carnest attention is requested to so much of it as we are able to produce.

Mr. Seward's New York friend frankly told him that as the island had not been worked for some years and the deposits were peculiarly rich they would like to get hold of it, "if they could be assured of government protection." To this he replied that the government could not encourage them to resort to the island unless they obtained the consent of the authorities of St. Domingo, and he advised them, as "a reasonable precaution," to get that of Hayti also. It is not possible to mismoderstand this. It was a distinct declaration that if the claim of St. Domingo should be transferred to Root, Webster, Clark & Co. it should receive government protection—that is to say, Mr. Seward would in that event set up the title of St. Domingo against the American title which the sacred obligation of a legal trust bound him to vindicate. If he intended to use any foreign claim as ameans of defeating that of his country it was indeed 'a reasonable precaution" to bring in the Haytiens, for a more plansible appearance might be given to their title far more the silvent of the summer of this letter. Very soon they informed him that they had seen expending money in the business and they expected the government (that is, the Secretary of State) to stand by them, "particularly after advising them how to get it."

If anything could aggravate the bad character of this correspondence, it is the fact that Mr. Seward's unfaithfulness to his duty became of the island. The trustees of one litigating party assist the other to shuffle the trust property into the hands of a third person, and then mak

2. Until the Americans took possession it had been by the company and the possession of the possession of the possession of the possession as been as the possession as they were encouraged to take possession, as hey had a rapit to do by the public law of the world, and as they were encouraged to do by a special with the public law of the world, and as they were encouraged to do by a special with the public law of the world, and as they were encouraged to do by a special with the public law of the world, and the express promise of protection from their bace of the world. The occupants showed their bace of the world. The occupants were shown to the world back of t

complaining to the court me informs you that the judge who must decide in the last resort has irrevo-cably determined the whole case against you. Not being dasposed by this time to rely much upon the attorney's veracity, you examine the record for yourself and find no trace of any study design. You information to trace of any study design. You information to trace of any study design. You information would grow stronger still if the public attorney, who is paid out of the public money for securing you law and justice, should afterwards be found making speeches or writing papers against you and trying by false and snallow arguments to get the judgment which he could not get in any other way. This paper would be very incomplete if it contained no notice of the reasons which Mr. Seward has given for his unprecedined conduct. I will state the nature of the American right and the Secretary's grounds of objection to it as fully as I can without being tedious, and leave you to say whether he is fit for the piace he occupies. There is no rule of international law better known, redged than this—that the authority any acknowledged than this—that the authority any acknowledged than this—that the authority and acknowledged than this—that the acknowledged than this—that the security and the property of the passing the property of

countries.

Another point he elaborates with the utmost care.

He derives title to St. Domingo from a bill of Pope
Alexander VL, to whom he says Spain and Portugal

referred their conflicting claims to the regions discovered by Columbus. The Pope, he says, drew a line between the territories of the two nations, from pole to pole, one league west of the Azores, which line the kings of Spain and Portugal afterwards moved two hundred and seven leagues further west by capitulation, and thus, he asserts, was actited a great question of boundary and title. All this looks very learned and wise, but there is not a word of truth in it. There was no conflict between Spaia and Portgual concerning the regions discovered by Columbus. The Pope was not a referee or umpire, or arbitrator between them. In the decree of Alexander VI. Portugal is not named, and it is expressly declared not to have been made at the instance even of Spain, but by the Pope himself, propria motu. Forty years provious to that time Pope Nicholas V. had given the sovereignty of Guinea to the King of Portugal, and authorized him to subdue the barbarous inhabitants. But neither of these decrees settled any question whatever. By "capitulation" Mr. Seward probably means treaty or compact; but you are certainly not expected to believe that two kings, by agreeing to divide the world between them, could give title to one another in countries which were not yet discovered and of which they never afterwards took possession. The most of these misstatements are unimportant here, except as they show how unreliable a man Mr. Seward is. But his assertion that the question of title and boundary was settled by Alexander VI., and that the settlement is now binding upon us in favor of St. Douningo, without regard to our right as the first occupants, would not be conclusive if it were true. In fact, however, the Pope was as powerless to make title in this way as the obscurest private individual. Boththe decrees were treated as mere nuillities given by Spain and Portugal. All other nations, whether Catholics or Protestants, the French, the Enrish, the Dutch and the Danes determined their respective rights in the west as well as the east, without the slightest respect to the Pope line. No doubt it was intended to prevent the disputes which were anticipated, but it was so ineffectual to that end that any serious attempt to enforce it would have endangered the peace of the world

wrongdoers again? To do so what lie as consistent with his official duty in any other case as in this; but, perhaps, he does not hunt in couples with anybody but Root or Webster or Clark. Probe him still deeper. Inquire whether he really believes that the discovery of an island in the sea by the mariners of the florenth century, and the buil of the Pope will constitute a title paramount to that of the first occupant. See whether his "research" has extended as far as Vattel, which is generally considered the horn book of international law. Get the volume, open it at book I, chapter xviii., section 203, and read him the following passage:—"The law of nations will, therefore, not acknowledge the property and sovereignty of a nation over uninhabited countries, except those of which it has really taken actual possession, in which thas formed settlements or of which it makes actual use. In effect, when navigators have met with desert countries in which those of other nations had on their transient visits erected some monument to show their having taken possession of them, they have paid as little regard to that empty ceremony as to the regulation of the papers of those who divided a great part of the world between the crowns of Castile and Portugal."

He will hardly dispute the authority of Vattel, but it may be worth while to observe carefully the shift he will make to get over it and save his hominicans and their allies from the power of the truth. On the same page, in a note, you will find a reference to the two buils, and perhaps he will let you know how it happened that he misrepresented every feature of them in his report.

If the result of such an investigation shall satisfy you that he knows no better you will, of course, show what mercy you think proper to such pitiable weakness.

If you find reason to believe that he has wiifally tried to lead you into the commission of a great

may be, after he has embarked his fortune in the encerprisses your clusters under such circumstance of the companies of private and public morality. The perversity which refuses to understand so plain a principle of common honesty would fail to see that a wrecker is doing wrong when he lures a ship to desiruction by burning false lights on the shore. The frauduent silence of the Dominicans and the good failth of the Americans were facts well known to Mr. Seward, for they glared upon him from every page of the record. But this does not in the least diminish his seal for the Dominican title nor dampen the ardor of his efforts to defeat the just rights of his fellow citzens. The law of nations administered by him would be not a means of promoting justice and fair dealing among meabut a snare to catch the feet of the unwary.

The controversy, Mr. Seward says, is between the chaimants, who live in Saltimors, and the lesses of the Dominicans, who testide in New York; and both these parties being American citizens you ought not omicrore. Look at this for a moment. Dominicans, who testide in New York; and both these parties being American citizens you ought not omicrore. Look at this for a moment. Dominicans of the companies of the committing a wrong for which the sufferers had no retress except through the Executive of their own nation. While the consideration of their complaint was delayed in the Department for Foreign Affairs, the wrongdoers made a lease reserving a rent or royally to themselves. Is the duty of this government changed by the mere fact that the offenders have agraved to divide the plunder between themselves and others?

Does it make any difference that the fruits of the iniquity are to be pocketed in part by Americans yin the controversy about Johnson's Islands it was regarded, and justly regarded, as a great aggravation of the industry the fact of the property to which she had the grace to divide the plunder between themselves and o

do an we have isseed the months of the a red cent.
This exposure is very important; but what is writ forego for the present all mention of the

Steward Brown, Steward Henry Brown, John Crowley Brown, Charence S. Brown, Charles D. Dickey, Howard Potter, Mark W. Cullet, Francis A. Hamilton and Herman Haskier.

It is alleged that the first loan was made by the firm to Place & Co., in 1866, consisting of a letter of credit for £20,000, drawn in favor of Phipps & Co., of Rio Janeiro, with which 4,500 bags of coffee were purchased and shipped to Brown Brothers & Co., New York, who, on their arrival in this city, handed over the bills of lading to Place & Co., an agreement having been signed by the latter firm authorizing Brown. Brothers & Co. to revoke the letters of credit if at any time the responsibility of their creditors should become doubtful. As the credit of the firm was good the bankers continued making loans in large sums. In the month of April, 1866, another letter of credit, covering £20,000, was drawn in favor of Towlie, Richmond & Co., of Colombo, Ceylon, with which 5,442 bags of coffee were purchased and shipped as before. On April 10 another letter of credit in favor of Charles Gustchon & Co., of Shanghae, China, was drawn for £25,000 with which a cargo of tea was purchased, and under the agreement the proceeds were to be paid to Brown. Bros. & Co. in specie. On October 12 a fourth letter of credit was given in favor of Towlie, Richmond & Co., of Colombo, Ceylon, for £20,000, with which a cargo of coffee was purchased, and the proceeds, on being received in New York, were paid to Brown Brothers & Co. in separate instalments. On the 31st of October, 1866, a fifth letter of credit in favor of Rehin, Mayer & Co., of Singapore, for £12,000, was given and expended in nutmegs and pepper. The goods were shipped in three separate vessels, one of which has only just reached this port. Brown Brothers & Co. in separate instalments. On the 31st of October, 1866, for £40,000, with which coffee was purchased, and £17,617 paid back in coffee. Another letter of credit for £20,000 was invested in coffee and on the arrival of the cargo about half the loan was

made by Mr. Place. A short time after the firm collapsed.

It is further charged that these representations were false, and that they were made with intent to cheat the compainants out of their just dues, which are placed at \$100,000; that the books of defendant were kept in a manner calculated to deceive, and that instead of the losses of the firm being \$100,000 in 1866 they were over \$200,000; also that the representations made as to the possession of a house on Pitth avenue were untrue, as the property is held in the name of defendant's wife.

The hearing of the case was resumed yesterday at the Jefferson market Police Court, J. H. Anthon appearing for the prosecution and iras Shaffer for Mr. Place.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Charies D. Dickey, who testified as follows:—I am a

made these memoranda at the time of the conversation.

Redirect—By the agreement accompanying the letter of credit we claim the proceeds of the cargo as a cover for the general indebtedness of the firm to us. John E. Johnson, sworn—I reside in New York; I hold a power of attorney from Brown, Brothers & Co.; I am in their employ, and have a general supervision of the office; was a member of the committee to examine the books of J. K. Place & Co.; my associates were Conriland: Taylor and O. F. Randolph; we were appointed 17th June, 1867.

A question having been put to which the defence objected, the further hearing was deferred until Monday, at half-past ten o'clock.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

Determination of the Strikers-All the Bo Yield but One-Generous Aid from the Coopers' Union-Filthy Flour Barrels and the Public Health-Interview with the Board of Health.
Just four weeks have clapsed since the Coopers

Union of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey struck for an advance in wages. The rates up to last fall were fifteen cents for flour barrels and sixteen cents for sugar barrels. When winter set in with all its hard-ships and thousands of men had been thrown out of employment several of the employers reduced the above rates by one cent, and the workmen, thankful to have employment at all in that trying season of distress, suball in that trying season of distress, sub-mitted. With the commencement of the month of April, however, business became brisk again, and the workmen, concluding that the pretext advanced by the bosses for a reduction during the winter could no longer be urged, demanded an increase to sixteen cents for flour barrels and seventeen cents for sugar barrels. To this all the bosses after con-sultation assented except one, A. T. Briggs, of Rutgers street, New York, and against of Rutgers street, New York, and against this employer the men have determined to make a firm stand till their demand be compiled with. Mr. Keys, of Columbia street, New York, has already notified the men that he is willing to pay the rate asked for provided all the other employers do likewise. Mr. Havermeyer, of Williamsburg, and the Bay Mills Company, of South Brooklyn, have commenced to pay the men according to the new scale. The men in the yard of H. & H. Shepherd, of Newark have also struck, and make common cause with the society in New York.

The number of men affected by this strike is 220. They meet regularly every morning in this city. The

They meet regularly every morning in this city. The President of the society is Mr. Thomas Doberty, who maintains a steady correspondence with the trades

Secretary's garbied authorities, his feeble and unsuccessiful programs of consisting quibble, his sended and unsuccessiful programs of the senate focus and the senated form. These sere things that will keep for another time. Most respectfully, yours, &c., I. S. BLACK.

THE GROCEN FAILURE.

Trial of J. K. Place on the Charge of Obtaining \$100,000 to the Sentence of Obtaini

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Democratic Presidential Nomination-Murmurings Among Pennsylvania Demo-

gan in Pennsylvania, objects to the job the Manhat-tan Club in this city is reported to have imposed upon itself of cutting out the work for the Democratic National Convention beforehand. It re-marks:—"As Pennsylvania casts over one-tenth of the marks:—"As Pennsylvania casts over one-tenth of the vote in the Electoral College, would it not be well in making these little arrangements to wait until she was present to assist? Of one thing our New York friends may feel assured, that Pennsylvania intends to be consulted in this matter, with no undue claims, but to the full extent of her importance and the weight of her position in the coming contest. There are those—we do not say that we share in their opinion—who think that New York has had too much influence in the National Conventions of the democratic party. With this sentiment prevalling, and much more largely held than our friends in New York think, we should be sorry to see anything which could give color to a charge of undue interference on their part, or which looks like prearrangement or forestailing the action of the convention. In July in New York will be plenty of good and true men from all over the land. Their judgment and combined opinion will be of more value than that of the Manhattan Club. And Pennsylvania will be on hand to have her say in the matter. Until then we think the democrats of New York had better walt."

The Southern Democracy.

Speaking for the Southern democracy the Macon Ga.) Journal, April 28, says if it knows aught of York Convention for the man, be he civilian or Federal General, who can win—whose strength before the country is such as to insure success and the consequent deliverance of the South from the hands of the oppressor. They will neither ask nor care to know what he said nor what he did during the war."

Hen in his report.

If the result of such an investigation shall satisfy you that he known no better you will, of course, weak nearly you that he known no better you will, of course, weak nearly you that he known no better you will, of course, weak nearly you that he known no better you will, of course, weak nearly you will know how to deal with him. But he effects the place of the place of the course of 461 1,108 458 1,081 921 590 642 489 1,035 560 879 1,036 1,249 1,122 735 724 35,551

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (democratic) of April 2

thus refers to the election for member of Congress from the Second district in that State:—"It is settled beyond dispute that Nelson Tift, the democratic nominee, has been elected to Congress in this dis-trict by a very large majority. It will hardly fall short of three thousand. He will hardly take his seat, but he has beaten a bad man, who would have taken it but for his defeat."

aken it but for his defeat."
Senator Brake, of Missouri, publishes an address to the radicals of that State, in which he takes strong grounds in favor of impartial suffrage, and urges a more thorough and complete organization o the party throughout the State.

Hon, H. T. Blow, in a letter to Judge Warmarth, of Rolla, Mo., declines to become a candidate for Governor, and gives his views in regard to the platform which the republicans ought to adopt in the approaching State campaign.

The delegates to the State Convention from the

Rock Island County (III.) Radical Convention have been instructed to vote for General John M. Palmer as the radical candidate for Governor. Gen. eral P. has withdrawn his letter declining the nomination and he will, no doubt, secure it.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Official Installation of the New Commandant of the Navy Yard. Yesterday, in conformity with the orders of the Navy Department, Rear Admiral S. W. Godon took formal possession of the command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, relieving Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell. Navy Yard, relieving Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell. The ceremonies as prescribed in the rules of naval etiquette to be observed in the transfer of authority in question, published in the HRMALD of yesterday, were strictly adhered to, with but a single slight exception. At meridian the marines, one handred in number, were drawn up in line in front of the Lyceum, together with the band attached to the United States receiving ship Vermont. At the entrance to the building were assembled the several officers connected with the yard and on this station, in uniform. A bevy of beauliful and elegantly attred ladies also lent grace to the occasion by their presence. Shortly after twelve Admiral Godon made his appearance at the main entrance to the yard, upon which Admiral Bell, accompanied by Captain Mulianey, of the Ordnance Department, stepped forward and met the relieving officer about midway between the gate and the Lyceum, and escorted him to the latter place. As they passed the marine guard they were saluted by a "present arms," while the drums paid the compliment of two ruffles, the broad pendant of the new commandant was run up to the inasthead at that moment and saluted according to the regulation by the discharge of thirteen guas. Admiral Godon was then introduced personally to each officer present and was conducted to his guns. Admiral Godon was then introde ally to each officer present and was cond office. The marine battailon passed in the installation ceromonies terminated,

THE HORSE MARKET.

The fine weather of the last two days has awakened a noticeably increased activity in the horse market and developed a lively demand for good stock. Giv-ing note of the presence at last of the gentle season, and a genial sun the roads assume a condition pleasant alike to the equestrian and driver, inviting equally to a canter or a trot, these spring days, so much desired by turfites, have aroused in many breasts a desire for the possession of a dashing team, a good saddle horse or a crack roadster, and prompted those who had the means to seek for such; while the ever-changing fancy of older whips, similarly provided to seek a law sensation for tac opening season in new stock has kept almost equal pace, thus producing hearly a balance of supply and demand, nearly but not equal good carriage horses being much inquired for, and road horses anxionaly sought. As the natural consequence of this condition of things the bi-weekly sales of Measts. Johnston and Van Tassell, at their horse attachon mart, on East Thirecents street, was well attended yesterday, the audience mainly consisting of gentlemen desiring to purchase stock for their own or families use. Some choice cardio wore offered for sale, and being put up became the subject of lively competitive bidding, excellent prices maintaining throughout. Most noticeable among these was a splendid black team, very stylish looking, which brough \$1,400. The following are the particulars of yesterday's sales:—

BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

A black team, 13 hands high, six years old, sound and true, can frot together in 3 mila utes.

BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

A bay Hambletonian horse, 15½ hands high, six years old, kind and true in all harness, has rotted in 233'%, a fine animat and warranted sound.

Throut—A bay horse, 15 hands high, six years old, kind in all harness, very stylish under sadde, with tuil man and Lui, warranted sound.

Turnout—A bay horse, 15 hands high, five years old, kind in all harness, can trot fast and warranted perfectly sound.

A bay Hambletonian horse, 16½ hands high, seven years old, kind and true in all harness, a capital pole horse, can trot in 35 millionian horse, 16½ hands high, seven years old, high and true in all harness and warranted perfectly sound.

A large sorrel horse, six years old, been used to all harness and worked to a true, suitable for lady or cinderen of ride or drive, is without f

and to trot in 2:43; known on the road as the Holcombe Patchen.

A black horse, of Black Hawk stock, 15; hands high, seven years old, pure gated and gentle, warranted to trot in 2:40 single or 2:45 to pole, warranted sound.

A span of chestnut sorrels, raised in New Jersey, 15 hands high, six and seven years old, warranted sound and kind.

A black horse, six years old.

THE PRIZE RING.

Battle Between George Cheer and Mike O'Brien—O'Brien the Victor. [From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] Boston, May 1, 1868.

The unusual occurrence of a prize fight took place at an early hour this morning on the Franklin Trotting Park in Saugus, some fifteen miles distant from Boston. The contestants were George Cheer and Mike O'Brien, two well known roughs, and the stakes were \$150 a side.

O'Brien is a native of the Enerald Isle, wiry in build, aged twenty-three years, and his weight, when stripped for the affray, was 116 pounds. Cheer is an Englishman, smaller and lighter than O'Brien, and he is thirty-four years of age.

The principals and some two hundred spectamorning and proceeded through Charlestown. and, making night hideous all the way, arrived at the trotting park at about five o'clock. No stakes or ropes were carried, and the ring in which the contestants fought was formed by the spectators. George Riley was chosen referee, and George Seddons acted as second for Cheer and Sol. Aaron for O'Brien.

Time was called at about six o'clock, and after

considerable feinting the fight was commenced in earnest. The rounds were short, and no great

considerable feinting the light was commenced in earnest. The rounds were short, and no great damage was done to either party for some time. Cheer had the best of the fight, however, for a clinch ensued in each of the fight, however, for a clinch ensued in each of the first fifteen or twenty rounds, and he always succeeded in throwing O'Brien and failing upon him heavily.

Cheer got home once upon O'Brien's knowledge box early in the fight and leit his mark, but it was not until some time afterwards that a telling blow was given or taken, and then O'Brien received a crasher on his left orb, which immediately commenced to swell. O'Brien frequently became excited and forced the fighting, while Cheer remained calm and cool, taking every advantage that was offered, yet keeping at a safe distance from his opponent's mawleys, and consequently he received very little punishment, while he was gradually using O'Brien up.

The fight had progressed upwards of an hour when the Coltic representative, whose left eye was entirely closed, again attempted to force the fighting. Expecting a blow, Cheer dropped to avoid, but O'Brien did not "let out" as he expected, and a "foul" was elaimed for the latter party.

This after consideration, the referee allowed.

party.
This, after consideration, the referee allowed,

and O'Brien was declared the winner of the fight and stakes.

The decision did not awaken very much ill-feel-

ing, but the fighting spirit was aroused, and not a few declared their willingness, one party offering to fight any Englishman in the crowd for any amount, and another expressing himself eager to fight the man he had seconded a few minutes be-

fight the man he had seconded a few minutes before.

The fight terminated shortly before seven
o'clock, when Cheer was apparently as fresh and
vigorous as when he commenced, and exhibited
no cuts or bruises whatever. The crowd lingered
for several hours about the scene of the fight,
during which time there was loud and
forcible talking among the faucy, and
at one time a general row among
the admirers of the two principals was threatened
and the fear of a possible descent by the State
constabulary was all that prevented it.

There is now being made an effort on the part
of the officers to secure the principals and seconds,
but they have not yet been able to discover their
hiding places in the city.

A BRAUTIFUL CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH. -- A chromo of the original of "Easter Morning," an effort of Mrs. Theresa M. Hart, of Boston, has just been issued. As a work of art "Easter Morning" may be accepted as a pure specimen of the skill in copying to which chromo-lithography has been brought. So perfect are reproductions of this art that the critically educated eye alone can detect them from the original Mrs. Hart's subject is simple in conception and although it certainly has triding faults, such as the inequality of the arms and the too heavy shading of the shaft, is magnificent in execution. "Easter Morning" is represented by an upright Grecian cross Morning" is represented by an upright Grecian cross of pure white marble, over the arms of which, extending from the head to the base of the shaft, is thrown a wreath of flowers, composed of yellow roses, violets, fuchsias, roses, pinks, heliotropes, orange biossoms and pansies, harmoniously blended. The wreath is typical of the glories of Easter morning. The flowers are finely individualized and truthefully colored, looking at a short distance not unlike the natural. Overlooking the slight defects referred to and an inexcessible stiffness in the arrangement of the wreath, nothing can be finer than is this copy of the original in the reproduction of the esthetic in art, and we trust it will never be put to baser uses. Chromo-lithography has taken a first place in the school of apphances for the cuitivation of the truthful and the beautiful.